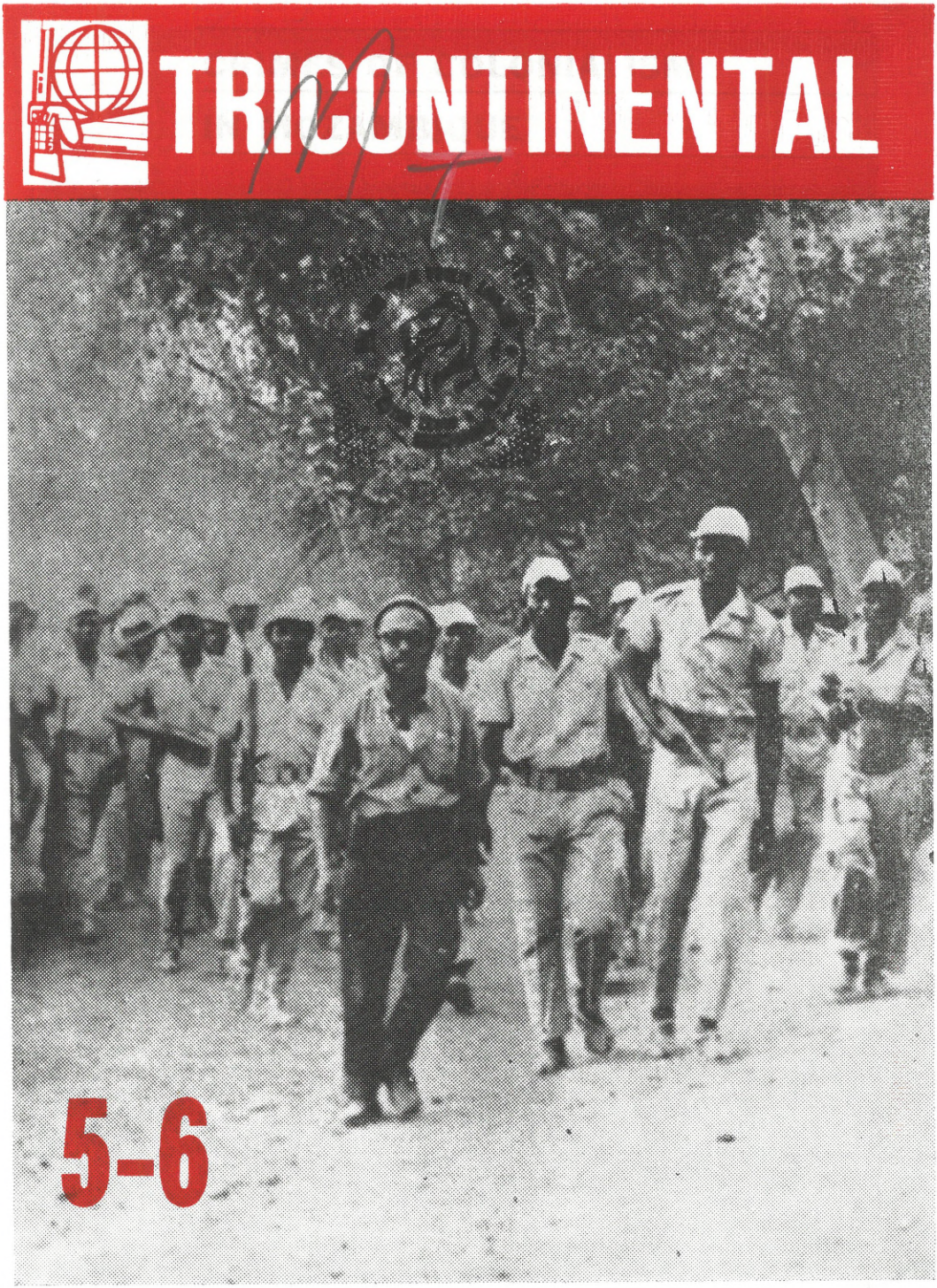
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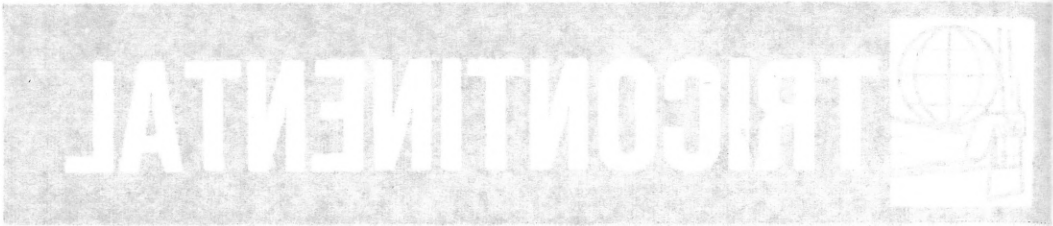

5-6

CRIMES OF COLONIALISM IN MOZAMBIQUE

Since the 25th. of September of 1954, date when the people of Mozambique initiated the armed struggle, under the leadership of its liberation front, the firmness of the Portuguese colonial empire started to crumble right where it seemed to be less vulnerable. The continuous victories scored since 1959 by the peoples of the so-called Portuguese Guinea, and the outstanding strength attained since 1961 by the liberation movement in Angola, constituted unmistakable elements of the essential weakness of colonialism.

Though the overseas régime maintains an army of more than 45,000 soldiers, and also established new military bases supported by NATO, the offensive power of the liberation movement of Mozambique has increased considerably since the beginning of the strife.

After two years of existence, the guerrillas of Mozambique comprising more than 7,400 men and women, have caused important losses to the repressive troops of the colonial army. Numerous airplanes have been downed by the patriots of Mozambique, and the capture of valuable armaments has increased their war materiel reserves.

The first armed uprisings originated in the Makinde and Malange districts, in the Northern part of the country, and they

rapidly spread all over the country. At present, the guerrillas operate in a zone covering over 150,000 square kms. of the country's 784,000 sq. kms. surface. A new life is developing in the liberated zones. Nearly 817,000 inhabitants living in these places and formerly considered "uncivilized natives" have gained the status of freemen.

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The establishment of schools, medical dispensaries and the control of the economy under a new political structure, has enabled all men and women in the zones of Mozambique occupied by the guerrillas, to recover their human condition, which had been outraged during four and a half centuries of colonialist exploitation.

Mozambique is the foremost producer of copra in Africa; the second in the production of tea and sugar; the fourth in the production of sisal, the fifth in cotton and the sixth in bananas. Its coal production is considerably high.

On account of its geographical location, Mozambique has become the military center of the colonial régime in relation to the first of the "possessions in Africa".

The port of Lourenzo Marques, with an anchorage capacity of 8.800,000 tons. is one of the most important in the continent, and through it, the largest amounts of copper from the mines of Zambia, the diamonds of Angola and other minerals extracted from the South African Republic have been exported.

The collaboration with the governments of Rhodesia and South Africa carried out by the régime of the metropolis, reveals the very nature of its domination in Africa. Thousands of workers of Mozambique are sent every year to either one of these two countries, according to a stipulation which establishes forced labor for all men in the colonies.

As a consequence of this obligatory migration, the toll of dead and disabled reaches alarming amounts. In the period between 1959-1960, more than 175,000 workers were sent to the South African mines and another 218,000 to those in Rhodesia.

As a result of this iniquitous exploitation, the colonialist régime has obtained a profit worth over 66.000,000 escudos which have later been used to strengthen the repressive troops. The British, French, Northamerican, Belgian and West German investors are allied to the colonial government in order to carry out the organized plunder of the natural wealth of Mozambique.

The interests of Great Britain are centered in the tungsten mines, which are considered to be the richest of the world, whereas the iron, pirite, coal, manganese and zinc beds, are owned by West Germany, Belgium and the United States.

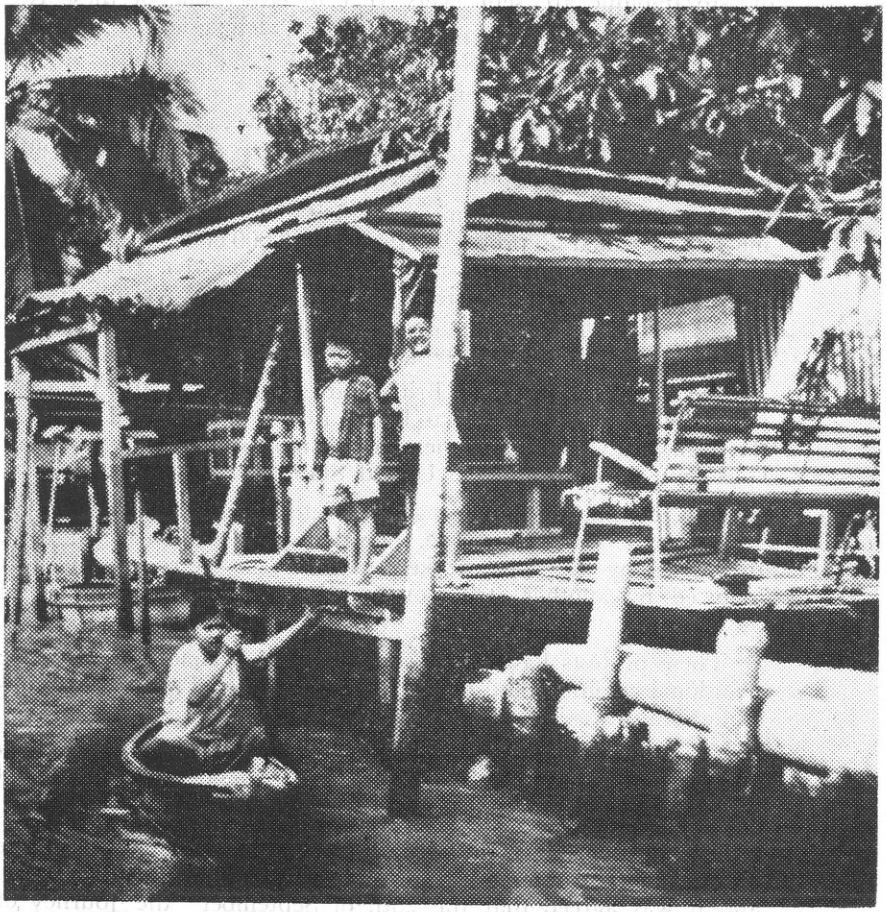
This continous plundering has determined the mobilization of the people of Mozambique. The first strike took place in 1962. It was led by the dock workers of Lourenzo Marques, and was followed by another strike organized in Nacala by workers of the same sector.

These protests have developed the suitable conditions to reach a national coalition, and in 1962, the Liberation Front of Mozambique, was constituted.

The FRELIMO, by developing an ample program, accomplishes the increasing awakening of the national conscience while leading the guerrilla war.

The acknowledgement of this struggle has been stated by the Tricontinental Conference held in Havana, in January of this year, and it was agreed that the 25th of September "the Journey of Solidarity with the People of Mozambique", will be celebrated.

THE FIGHT FOR THE LIBERATION OF THAILAND CONTINUES TO GROW



PROGRAMME OF THE PATRIOTIC FRONT:

1. **To throw out of Thailand the Northamerican imperialist aggressors.**
2. **To overthrow the traitorous and tyrannical government of Thanom and establish a patriotic and democratic government.**
3. **To struggle for the democratic rights of the people.**
4. **To struggle for a policy of neutrality, peace, democracy, prosperity and well-being of the people.**

Bangkok is a typical Asiatic city. It is, however, filled with contrasts that shock the eyes of the simple traveller who traverses the turbulent and explosive countries of Southeast Asia.

The streets of the capital of Thailand are daily flooded with ever increasing hordes of men who do not speak the Thai language, but the English tongue: and side by side with the traditional and sober pagodas, can be seen the modern cabarets, with their garish neon lights.

In the interior of the country, the scene gradually changes. Monumental highways are being hurriedly constructed by Northamerican companies, while the farmers weep over their miserable existence in the plantations.

It is needless to say that these highways are not being built for the development and diversification of the agricultural production of the country, or to facilitate the delivery of farm produce to the markets; they all have a strategic and military character, leading from the enormous air bases to the frontiers with Laos and Cambodia - neighbour countries of Thailand.

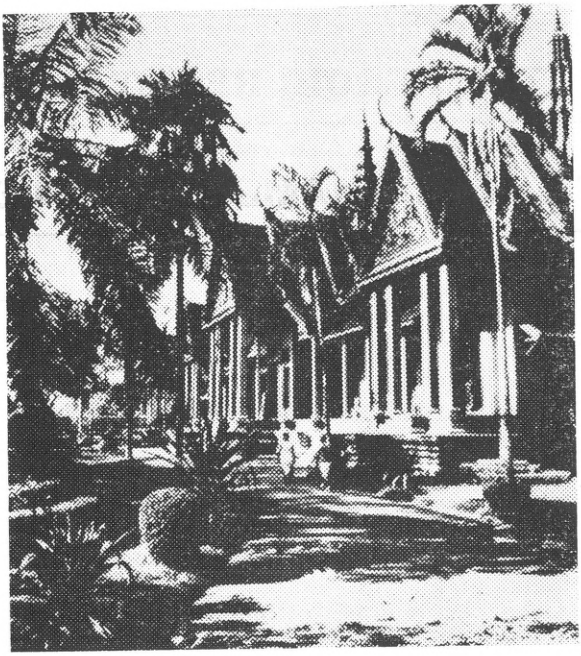
The hand labor is recruited in far off villages, where officials of the puppet régime hire them by means of deceitful promises and on the basis of ridiculously low wages: However, the local puppets have lately encountered some difficulties.

On some occasions —over 100 instances have been reported, these lackeys have been executed by misterious guerrillas, who appear, attack the garrisons where these government men usually hide, and disappear without a trace.

The authorities of Bankok, on orders from Washington, have organized a vast dragnet comprising 28,000 soldiers in the provinces of Northeast Thailand, especially along the 240 miles of frontier.

Of course, the preoccupation of the Pentagon for the success of the skirmishes of the Thai patriots is owing to the fact that Thailand plays an important role in the war of aggression being waged against Vietnam.

Over 80% of the bombing missions against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, as well as the saboteurs and spies which



were infiltrated in the liberated zones of Laos, took off from the air bases located in Bangkok, Takhli, Nakhon Tatchosima, Uson and Ubon.

In one of its editions corresponding to the middle of the current year, the Northamerican magazine "U. S. News and World Report" announced that "the communists are preparing a second front in Asia", and admitted that "the reds are holding fierce battles with the police and Thai troops".

The article further deplored the fact that the farmers "fed the guerrillas whenever they went into the jungle".

There have also been skirmishes of the Thai guerrillas against the governmental troops in the South of the country, near the Malayan frontier.

Thailand, acting as a member of the SEATO, has requested from the United States a shipment of the most modern armaments, to be used for increasing repression, and —incidentally— to equip the guerrillas, who are generally armed with the guns they snatch from the soldiers.

The U. S. troops stationed in Thailand, which amount to over 25,000 men, train the native armed forces in exactly the same manner as they did 5 years ago with the South Vieanamese puppets, in the capacity of "assessors".

It is no secret that the "escalating" has started in Thailand in direct relation with the increase of the struggle of the Thai people for their national liberation, under the direction of the Patriotic Front, founded two years ago.

THE HEROIC RESISTANCE

OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

"Even though the bombs fall, the fields continue to grow green" so go the lyrics of a very popular song among the peasants of the zone of Vinh, capital of the North Vietnamese province of Nghe An.

This song is a faithful reflection of the reaction of the people of North Vietnam, to the "escalating" methods of aerial destruction of the Northamerican aviation.

Whoever visits today, even only the Capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, will be able to appreciate the reaction of the population, and the manner in which it is confronting the air aggression of the United States.

The Vietnamese Union of Yong Workers han received a great number of letters, requesting enlistment in the Popular Army. Who send them? — we might ask Vu Quang, the President of the Young Workers Union.

" — they are sent by young workers and farmers; university and high school students, as well as students of the technical schools. The are also sent by young men, sons of veteran fighters of the battles that culminated with the Revolution of August 1946; and youngsters who have been deprived of some loved one by the bombs or the rockets of thhe Northamerican aviation.

Shortly after the start of the Northamerican air aggressions to North Vietnam, the youth of Hanoi conceived, as a ripost, the Movement of the Three Readies (Ready to fight and join the Army, Ready to overcome any difficulties in production and Ready to go anyplace and do anything that may be necessary).

In a very little while, all the youth of the country had joined this Movement. We could ask Vu Quang another question:

—"What is the frame of mind of the Vietnamese youth today?".

—"The Vietnamese youth is ready to defend the Socialist Revolution in the North and support actively the Liberating Revolution in the South.

If one were to speak to Le Thi Xuan, Vice-President of the Vietnamese Federation of Women, the indentical feelings would be felt.

—"The Vietnamese woman in unaffected, hard-working and home-loving. But her virtues turn into hatred and combative spirit when confronted with the aggresors".

—"How have the Vietnamese women riposted to the "escalation?".

—"The Vietnamese women carry forward the Movement of the Three Responsibilities, in order to face imperialist aggression by the side of the rest of our people. These Three Responsibilities are: To assume work in the production, occupying the place of the men who have been mobilized; to assume all the work in the home during the absence of the husband and the sons who are fighting; to assume war-work and to participate directly in battle".

—"What has been the reaction of the Vietnamese working class to the Northamerican air raids?". Now, this question could be asked of Hoang Quoc Viet, President of the Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam.

"To practice self-sacrifice in their work, in order to create the material bases of socialism and to prepare for combat, in order to repel all Yankee aggressions".

The attitude shown by the young men, the women and the workers of Vietnam, faced with the aggression of the aviation of the United States, could be summed up by the Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Motherland, Tran Huu Duyet:

—"While the imperialist continue their aggressive war in South Vietnam and use their planes to bombard the North, the Vietnamese people, of one zone and the other, will not hesitate to make all necessary sacrifices and will continue to fight till final victory is attained.

This résumé could also be made by a young girl, Truong Thi Vy, resident of the village of Huong Phouc, district of Huong Khe, province of Ha Tinh:

—One day the Northamerican aviation bombarded the village. One of the bombs fell on the school where Vy's brother studied. But the young girl, who belonged to the militia, kept to her post, firing against the air pirates. Vy's brother died during the attack.

Now Vy is the leader of the feminine militia detachment in her village.

Julio 1967:

FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE SOLIDARITY OF THE PEOPLES OF LATIN AMERICA

In the 16th of January, in the frame marked by the Tricontinental Conference when it created the Organization of the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAAL), the 27 delegations who participated in this historic conference decided to constitute the Latinamerican Organization of Solidarity (OLAS), with Havana as its site.

The assembly where this great event took place, was presided by the Venezuelan guerrilla commander Pedro Medina Silva, Vice-President for Latin America of the Tricontinental Conference and it was also attended by the Cuban Prime Minister, Major Fidel Castro, and by the Presidente of the Republic of Cuba, doctor Osvaldo Dorticos. The participants examined organizational problems and, in a general way, the matters of revolutionary strategy and tactics which proved the need of creating a continental organism that would unite, coordinate and effectively encourage the struggle against Northamerican imperialism.

The Latinoamerican delegates, while analyzing the urgency of creating a continental organization, also studied the need to extend this active and vertebrated solidarity to the movements of liberation of Latin America and of the other two continents in order to combat the general offensive unleashed by imperialism.

Having unanimously decided to constitute the OLAS, the delegates appointed an Organizational Committee, composed of the representatives of Brazil, Cuba, Guayana, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela; this committee began doing its tasks immediately, directing the work of the organization.

In order to facilitate the work of the Organizational Committee, it was also agreed that each Latinamerican country should form a National Committee, representing the most active anti-imperialist sectors with the deepest and widest popular origin.

The Organizational Committee was also assigned the task of organizing the First Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of America.

The agreement to constitute the OLAS expresses that the objectives of the organization will be to "use all means possible to support the movements of liberation; to give the firmest encouragement to the liberated countries of the three Continents which are the object of imperialist aggression and to cooperate with them to ensure their independant development; to unite its action and that of the member organisms with that of the Tricontinental Organization; to carry out a constant campaign against the growing policy of aggression of Yankee imperialism and against its false, cynical and hypochritical propaganda, whose objective is to mask its vandalic actions in this Continent".

Exactly seven months later, on the 16th of August, the Organizational Committee of the OLAS met again to fix the month of July 1967 as the date for the First Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Latin America, to be held in Havana, Cuba.

The Organizational Committee also agreed to name Cuba as the Secretary General; this post will be held by Haydee Santamaria, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

After the contacts and conversations with the National Committees of Latin America, it was shown that the need to convene the first conference was more urgent than ever. The representatives of the Chilean National Committee, among others, called for "an encouragement to form the National Committees of the Latinamerican Organization of Solidarity (OLAS), in accordance with what was agreed in the Tricontinental Conference of Havana". The legitimate aspiration of the peoples of this continent will undoubtedly be fulfilled. The creation of the OLAS and convocation to its first conference in July 1967 constitute a decisive step towards the integration of the liberating movement of this hemisphere and its progress in the future, as well as towards the achievement of unity in each country.

The revolutionary people of Latin America know that they have taken on a great responsibility before their peoples and the world, because this new organization, which for the first time unites a wide revolutionary representation of all our countries, will be the frontline in the battle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism in Latin America.

Analysis of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL:

THE SITUATION IN LATIN AMERICA

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL has recently made careful study of the political situation of Latin America, in the light of the recent events in the different countries of the Continent, and has prepared analysis, which is transcribed below:

In Latin America, as a consequence of the hunger, poverty, unemployment and illiteracy suffered by the people because they are subjected to the domination and despoiliation of their wealth by the Yankee monopolies and their lackeys, the upsurge of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the movements of national liberation has taken on alarming forms for Northamerican imperialism.

The French, British, and Dutch imperialism, headed by the Northamerican imperialism, taking into account this present struggle of the peoples, which continually grows more strong searches for more subtle methods or uses other means, ranging from the economic blockade, blackmail, corruption, espionage, and fraudulent elections, to the engineering of military coups, which is essentially the way to support fascist military governments, which permit them to continue enjoying in this hemi sphere, their capitalist exploitation.

Because of this, and in order to maintain its political control, and economic dominance of the Continent, to continue exploiting its wealth of prime out its war plans, such as copper, oil, materials, which are necessary to carry iron, uranium and other strategic materials; maintain strategic ones; control cheap labor and cannon fodder to be used in its wars, Yankee imperialism overthrows traditional bourgeois governments who do not fit in its plans, and supports fascist dictatorships in which, the "gorillas" by using the national armies as a force of aggression against the people, have fashioned the so-called "Inter-American Peace

Force". The role assigned to the military strongmen of Brazil and the Argentine, respectively, is pointed in that direction: carry out provocation against the neigbouring countries, going so far as to intervene them with this army of aggression, converting them in their center of transmission of this fascist policy.

To consolidate this so-called "Inter-American Peace Force" also explains why in the presidency of Bolivia, by prefabricated elections, there is installed a gorilla, a traditional Bolivian military leader whose voice is the echo of the policy of Northamerican imperialism. The same applies to the Dominican Republic where a well-known henchman was imposed by Yankee imperialism and whose servility identifies him with other rulers, such as Rene Schick, of Nicaragua, who offers the use of its territory as a military base for an aggression to the Cuban people; Colombia, who cedes its territory to the Macarena Mountains for the installation of a base of strategic missiles, to be used in the aggressive plans of the Continent; and the regime of Venezuela, who has recently received from the imperialists tons of modern war material, in addition to Northamerican military assessors, formerly used in Vietnam, who are specialists in applying repressive methods against popular movements, and especially versed in guerrilla fighting.

The creation of this aggressive force is complimented with another organization, the "Centro-American Defense Council", composed of Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama and El Salvador, in which shamelessly participate Northamerican "military experts" attached to the different U.S. Embassies. In one of their last meetings, they discussed the repressive plans they would put into effect against the popular movements of these countries, and which they are scheming to use against the popular struggle and the guerrilla fighters in Guatemala.

From all this we reach the conclusion that imperialism is all out for a frank military aggression, repressive and bestial, against the popular movements and that it thinks that by installation of fascist military dictatorships as governments in the countries of Latin America, by installation of governments by fraudulent elections, by the action of espionage and provocations of the CIA and the Interventionist Army, they can detain the struggle of the peoples for their emancipation.

Just like in Vietnam, imperialism will have to face the open resistance of the peoples and the popular movements against their cynical intervention. The world is now living an era of the people's emancipation from the imperialist yoke. All the aggressive plans and fascist dictatorships imposed by the Northamerican imperialist exploiters will be annihilated by the sovereign will of the progressive and popular masses.

History advances towards progress but never goes backwards; the people's struggle might meet obstacles on its path, but the creation of a society without exploiters where peace and social progress prevail, will also become a reality in Latin America; there is the example of Cuba, the enlightening torch of the peoples of this hemisphere.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL is firmly convinced that facing the increasing counter-revolutionary violence of imperialism, the Latin American peoples will confront it with th firmest revolutionary violence, defending the "inalienable right of the peoples to total independence, and to resort to all forms of struggle that might be necessary, including the armed struggle, in order to conquer this right". (General Declaration of the First Tricontinental Conference).

Declaration

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE FRELIMO LEADER, JAIME RIVAS SIGAUGE

The Organization of the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, on the occasion of the assassination of the leader Jaime Rivas Sigauge, member of the Central Committee of FRELIMO and representative of its Politico-Military Council, expresses its most energic condemnation of such an abominable deed which demonstrates the frantic despair of the Portuguese colonialists, on account of the increasing development of the liberation struggle among the African poples victims of their exploitation.

Jaime Rivas Sigauge was one of the first adversaries of the Portuguese colonial domination and a great patriot, and fighter for the liberation of his country. In the year 1962 he was put in prison during two years. In 1965, acting as delegate of the FRELIMO in the British capital, he denounced, with great courage and energy, the continued supplying by the OTAN of arms to the colonialists, indicating that the FRELIMO was ready to present the OTAN armaments captured by the patriotic forces of Mozambique from the Portuguese soldiers. These arms were manufactured in Great Britain, North America and West Germany. He also denounced the brutal methods of the political police of the Portuguese colonialists, which maintained close ties with similar organizations in United States and West Germany. He also restated the firm decision of the patriotic forces of Mozambique to carry on the struggle until complete independence is obtained, regardless of the modern armaments being used by Portugal.

There is no doubt that the firm stand of FRELIMO, and especially of this leader, caused the more violent manoeuvers of Portuguese colonialism towards its colonies, and was ths direct cause of the assassination of this great patriot and leader of Mozambique, Jaime Rivas Sigauge by these colonialists.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, interpreting the feelings

of the peoples of the three continents, energically denounces before world public opinion, and condemns the vile murder of the patriot revolutionary leader, Jaime Rivas Sigauge, pointing out the direct and undeniable responsibility of the Portuguese colonialists and the Salazar regime, together with the British imperialists of the OTAN, in this horrible crime. The OSPAAAL further stresses that the imperialists, by the perpetration of this murder, had the purpose of quenching the heroic and victorious struggle of the people of Mozambique under the leadership of FRELIMO, but that, regardless of this crime, the heroic resistance of the people of Mozambique has been gradually increasing and is obtaining notable success.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, faithful to the resolutions adopted by the First Conference, expresses its firmest solidarity and militant support to the just struggle for national liberation of the Portuguese Colonies in general, and in particular of the people of Mozambique, under the leadership of FRELIMO.

Havana, August 5th. 1966.

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
OF THE OSPAAAL

CLARIFICATION OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE O.S.P.A.A.A.L.

The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of the Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America wishes to clarify that at no time whatsoever did any of its members, nor the General Secretariat, set before any organism of regional character, the question of the participation of the Latin American Committees of Solidarity in the meeting of the Afro-Asian Council (AAPSO), scheduled to take place within the next few months in Tanzania.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL believes that it does not have the faculty to solicit invitations to any event of any independent organization.

DOCUMENTS OF THE FIRST TRICONTINENTAL CONFERENCE

The rights of afro-americans in the United States

The First Conference of Solidarity of the African, Asian, and Latin American Peoples held in Havana, Cuba, from January 3rd. to 12th., 1966.

Considering:

1. That racial violence and brutal discrimination unleashed in the United States against Afro-American men, women, and children and the white humanitarians who sympathise with them is another manifestation of the exploitation of man by man;

2. That the Afro-Americans have the universal and inalienable right to legitimate defense, just as all other oppressed people who struggle under the most brutal repression and tyranny, for human rights and full liberation;
3. That the struggle of Afro-Americans against racial oppression in the United States has never been so wide-spread or so violent, and that the people in the negro ghettos are increasingly identifying their struggle for liberation with that of the oppressed and exploited peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America;
4. That during the rioting in Watts (Los Angeles) and Chicago, Afro-Americans openly proclaimed they were fighting a common cause with their Vietnamese brothers against racism and North American imperialism.
5. That, although, geographically Afro-Americans do not form part of Latin America, Africa, or Asia, the special circumstances of the oppression which they suffer, to which they are subjected, and the struggle they are waging, merits special consideration and demands that the Tri-Continental Organization create the necessary mechanisms so that these brothers in the struggle will, in the future, be able to participate in the great battle being fought by the peoples of the three continents.

BE IT RESOLVED:

1. To strongly support the Afro-Americans in their struggle for human rights and survival, in common with the progressive forces which defend this struggle.
2. To condemn the murder of Malcolm X, the arbitary imprisionment of William Epton, and likewise of the victims of the violence unleashed by imperialism against the leaders and militants who face it.

Victorious struggles of the people of the so-called Portuguese Guinea

Greets the successful development of the armed struggle carried on by the people of the so-called Portuguese Guinea and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the People, under the leadership of the African Party of Independence of the so-called **Portuguese Guinea** and of Cape Verde Islands. (P. A. I. G. C.)

Encourages the people of Cape Verde Islands and its national organization, the PAIGC (African Party of Independence) to continue their efforts in order to extend the armed struggle to Cape Verde Islands,

Gives assurances to the people of the so-called Portuguese Guinea and of Cape Verde Islands of its total support to their heroic struggle against Portuguese colonialism and for total and complete independence,

Proclaims its unconditional support to all the measures that the PAIGC considers necessary to take on the political level, to consolidate the achievements of the struggle in Guinea and in order to harmonise the international juridical situation of the people of Guinea with the specific situation of that country.

Expresses its recognition to all African peoples and in particular, to the people of the Republic of Guinea, to its Government and to the Democratic Party of Guinea, for the support that they have never ceased to give to the people of the so-called Portuguese Guinea and of Cape Verde Islands and to its National Party.

U. S. aggressive policy against Cambodia

Aware of the Declaration of December 21, 1965 of a spokesman of the Government of the United States of America, renewing accusations against Cambodia and confirming the authorization given to the high North American military officers of the region to attack the Cambodian territory by land or by air wherever they deem it necessary.

Noting that this open and official threat from the U. S. Government after numerous violations and attacks to the land, air and maritime borders of Cambodia by the U. S. South Viet-Nam armd forces is a prelude to the widening in a great scale of the aggression war against Viet-Nam.

Considering: First, these intentions of the United States Goverment are contrary to International Law, to the Charter of the United Nations and to the Geneva Agreements of 1954.

Second, the danger of a general conflagration resulting from this declaration of intention from the United States Government as well as from numerous attacks against the Khmer borders and territory by the United States-South Vietnamese armed forces is real and extremely serious.

Third, the duty of justice and peace-loving powers demands the urgent adoption of measures to stop the criminal manoeuvres of North American imperialism and its lackeys in South-East Asia against world peace.

Aware of the declaration of the Royal Cambodian Government and the notes addressed to the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Indochina of December 26, 1965, as well as the resolution of the Twentieth National Congress of Cambodia of December 28, 1965.

The Tri-Continental Conference held at Havana condemns the policy of aggression adopted by the Government of the United States of America and its Asian lackeys and others, against peaceful and neutral Cambodia.

Requests from all governments of truly anti-imperialist countries to take urgent and concrete measures to put an end to the belligerent policy of the U.S.A. against Cambodia and to the criminal aggression of United States and their mercenary forces against the peoples of Indochina.

Requests that following the example of the O.A.U. contries towards the Rhodesian racists, all justice and peace-loving countries refuse every political, diplomatic, economic and cultural cooperation with the United States Government and all Governments which lend their active support to their policy of aggression in Indochina.

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

AFRICA

MOROCCO

The IX Congress of the National Union of Students of Morocco (UNEM) condemned the economic boycott and the aggression perpetrated by the United States against Cuba and manifested its solidarity with the Cuban people in their struggle against Yankee imperialism and for the consolidation of the Socialist régime.

The points are contained in one of several resolutions approved in the Congress, which was held in the capital, Rabat. The other resolutions concern the so-called "Islamic Pact", the Arab problems in general, the anti-imperialist attitude of the new Syrian Government and the offensive of imperialism against th National Liberation Movements in th three continents.

The Congress pointed out the need to create a wide anti-imperialist front with the participation of the revolutionary movements of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the socialist countries and the democratic movements of the so-called Western countries.

GUINEA (Bissau)

The patriots of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) began a new offensive against the colonialist forces of Portugal, annihilating the fortified camp of Sitali, where they were able to collect a large number of arms and plnety of food.

The information broadcasted by Radio Conakry tells of another combat which took place in the surroundings of the village of Carubal, where the fighters of the Party downed a Portuguese plane which had attacked their positions, and caused 50 casualties in the colonialist ranks.

CONGO (Brazzaville)

"The United States are the main force of imperialism; they are the principal enemy of the Congolese people who have chosen the path of indpendence and who are raising high the banner of socialism and of proletarian internationalism", says the News Agency of the Congo (Bazzaville) in an article dedicated to the anniversary of the 15th. of August.

This is the date of the overthrowal of th reactionary government of the Congolese abbey, Fulbert Youlu.

The article, which expresses its repulse of the vandalic imperialist actions in Africa, Asia and Latin America, makes special emphasis on the repudiation of the criminal war in Viet-Nam.

SYRIA

In an important public statement which took place in Damascus, Abdel Hamid Hassan, Minister of Planification of the Syrian Government, declared that this country will try to set up the basis for the socialization of the country's economy, by a quinquenial plan.

"The main task of the quinquenial plan —said Hamid— is to establish the industry on socialist basis of production, thus substituting the capitalist structure of production and converting the state sector into the vanguard of production".

Hamid stated that Syria will become the only Arab country to extract and refine oil without participation of foreign monopolies.

SOMALIA

The official news agencies of Somalia informed that 19 soldiers from Kenya died and three military vehicles were destroyed when national Somalian forces ambushed a patrol in the Northern region of Kenya.

This tense situation, which has considerably gotten worse in the last few weeks, is due to the manoeuvre of the European colonial powers which, after giving Somalia its independence, amputated vast territories in Ogaden (Ethiopia) and the 60,000 square miles which constitute the North of Kenya.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

On the 19th. of September, the government of the UAR will distribute to peasant families an additional 52,000 hectares, on the occasion of the 14th. anniversary of the proclamation of the first Agrarian Reform Law.

A National Congress of Farmers will analyze the work done up to date and it will dictate new measures in order to eliminate the feudal system which still exists in some zones of the country.

ISRAEL-SIRIA

The tension in the Middle East grew considerably all along the Syrian-Israeli frontier, when forces from both countries fought a three-hour sea and air battle in the Sea of Galilee.

Syrian military spokesmen, while denouncing the Israeli aggression as a new strategy of imperialism and reaction, declared that Syria was ready to take "reprisals against any other Israeli aggression".

A government comuniqué stated that "Syria will never again complain to the United Nations".

ASIA

INDIA

The wave of strikes in demand of better wages, and the protest against the growing cost of living are progressively becoming more intense.

In Bombay, some 10,000 policemen patrolled the streets, in order to prevent disturbances, while 300,000 workmen went on a 24 hour strike, as a protest for the rise in the cost of living. The police arrested, 2,000 workers, under different pretexts. Meanwhile, the government forces shot against 400 strikers who attacked the Dhuturia Tea Plantation, located some 500 kilometers from Calcuta, causing one dead and three wounded among the demonstrators.

INDONESIA

Between 150,000 and 400,000 would be the number of communists assasinated by the reaction in Indonesia: this is the estimate of the Chief Correspondent of "The New York Times" in the Asiatic Southeast, Seymour Topping.

However, Topping further states, this number could easily surpass the half million mark, because "the killings continue in some places". Concurrently with the above, the agency of the military régime, known as "Antara", advised that over 20,000 inhabitants of the island of Lombok (east of Bali) are threatened to die of inanition, unless food is sent to them.

In Jakarta, the reactionary student gangs have joined the rightist groups, in their demand that President Sukarno be totally deprived of his executive attributes.

SOUTH VIETNAM

The patriotic forces of the National Liberation Front (NLF) of South Vietnam have started a vigorous campaign of sabotage and executions of the hired killers of the puppet régime, and invaders, to show in a most emphatic manner their repulse of the electoral farce, organized by the régime of Nguyen Cao Ky, for the coming month of September.

In addition to numerous attacks against military posts in Saigon and its suburbs, special comment has been caused by the blowing up in the river Long Tao, of the 10,000 ton cargo ship, the SS "Baton Rouge", which had been rented by the Northamerican Navy for the transportation of troops.

The Long Tao, one of the fundamental waterways leading to the capital, swallowed in its waters a minesweeper belonging to the puppet navy, which was patrolling the river in order to clean up any possible underwater mines. A mine also caused this vessel to blow up.

On land, special prominence was

attained by the courageous attack against several police stations in the Saigon district of Cholón, which resulted in several policemen being killed.

The régime of Cao Ky has shown intense preoccupation before the possibility of these acts impeding or reducing the effectiveness of the forthcoming electoral farce, which is now being planned.

THAILAND

The clandestine radio station "The voice of the people of Thailand" commented —in a broadcast heard in Bangkok— on the fast growth of the popular revolutionary armed forces. The radio accused the régime of Thanom-Praphas of having unleashed a violent repression against the people, since the armed struggle for the liberation of Thailand started, the latter part of last year.

Then it recalls that the first battle against the tyrannical régime of Thanom-Praphas took place in the month of January of the current year, in Na Kae, province of Nakorn Phanom, in the Northwestern part of the country, adding that the rebellion has now extended to other regions, spreading to the provinces of Uborn, Abon, Sakol, Nakorn and Nong Khai in the Northeast and South of the land.

BURMA

The revolutionary government of Burma announced the setting up of popular tribunals all over the country, to try the saboteurs of the economic system of transition into socialism.

An official spokesman likewise stated that speculators and black-market dealers would also be brought before these revolutionary tribunals.

Last October the revolutionary government of General Ne Win promulgated a law for the promotion of the socialist economic system.

LATIN AMERICA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Permanent Secretariat of the Continental Organization of the Latin American Students (OCLAE), formulated a declaration demanding the immediate release of the two Dominican student leaders who were arbitrarily arrested by the pro-imperialist régime of Joaquin Balaguer on their return to Santo Domingo back from Havana.

The detained students, Carlos Dores and Jorge Mora, were arrested under

the accusation of introducing 'subversive propaganda" in the country.

The appeal of the Secretariat of the OCLAE "demands the immediate release of the imprisoned students" and calls on all the students of Latin America and of the whole world "to carry out demonstrations of protest and to manifest their absolute repulse against these actions".

ARGENTINE

The military régime has continued adopting drastic measures against the universitary centers after taking the decision to intervene them throughout the whole country, feigning the excuse that "subversive" meetings were being held in the Argentine universities.

The measures taken by the military Junta of general Ongania provoked students from different teaching centers to declare themselves in a hunger strike as a manifestation of protest, on account of the abuses commited by the police forces.

At that time, the situation of trade unions is becoming darker every day. Some sectors have even carried out strikes of different magnitudes, among which was outstanding, the strike of the 270,000 metallurgy workers who were demanding higher wages.

An absurd decree was issued by the "gorillas" shortly after the worker's situation became acute. It stated that from that moment on, the strikes were forbidden, and an obligatory system of arbitration would be established for the settling of conflicts, by which the Ministry of Labor himself would intervene in the "solution" of the problems.

In the province of Jujuy, acording to the information published by western press agencies, a group of persons has been detained by the police under the accusation of establishing a guerrilla camp in the zone of Arenal, Department of Santa Barbara.

COLOMBIA

Airplanes belonging to the Colombian Air Force have indiscriminately bombed several places in the San Miguel mountain range, in the Department of Huila, in an attempt to annihilate the guerrilla forces of the FARC commanded by the well-known leader Manuel Marulanda Velez.

The guerrilla forces of Colombia, which had formerly operated in the regions of El Pato and Guayabero, have waged numerous battles against the governmental forces causing them heavy casualties that have been admitted, inclusively, by the Colombian Minister of War himself. One of the most outstanding of these skirmishes took place in the mountain range itself, ending with a balance of 30 casualties among the governmental forces, thus smashing an anti-guerrilla patrol of nearly fifty men.

PERU

A train transporting an anti-guerrilla batallion of the police force, was partially derailed while travelling from La Oroya to Huancayo. No victims were reported. According to the declarations made by the police, unknown hands had placed an iron wedge between the railways at the crossing, thus, causing the accident.

On the other hand, thousands of loose leaves have been distributed in Lima and in other Peruvian cities exhorting the people to give its strongest support to the struggle of the guerrillas.

These loose leaves signed by the university students of the National Liberation Army, express that "the guerrillas will now strive, more than ever, for the earlier attainment of liberation in our country".

GUATEMALA

The Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) have, during the last two weeks, settled the pending accounts with certain hated stooges who had participated in the popular repression carried out just after the 1954 anti-communist invasion which provoked the overthrowal of the democratic government of Jacobo Arbenz.

At the same time that these actions were undertaken with the purpose of carrying them out against the leaders of the anti-communist "National Liberation Movement" (MLN), founded by the late dictator Carlos Castillo de Armas, the Commander in Chief of the FAR, Luis Tuncios Lima, announced the immediate establishment of new guerrilla fronts throughout the country.

Likewise, Turcios Lima rejected the ultimatum proposed by the new government of President Méndez Montenegro, with the purpose of coercing the guerrilla fighters to lay down their arms. Turcios declared: "we do not accept the ultimatum. Our struggle will continue. Our objective is to conquer power".

In regards to the establishment of new guerrilla fronts, Turcios said: "In a short period of time, we will establish new fronts of struggle in order to fight against the army which has been assassinating inocent people, especially poor farmers". The Commander in chief of the FAR finally issued a severe warning to the assassins by expressing that "no one will escape from the revolutionary justice".

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